HOW CONGRESS RESOLVED TO ERECT A MONU-MENT, BUT FAILED TO DO SO-THE WORK TAKEN UP BY THE MONUMENT SOCIETY AND

A Narrative Which Covers Over a Cen-

tury of Time.

FINALLY ASSUMED BY CONGRESS. The dedication to-day of the loftiest structure in the world to the memory of the man who occupies the highest pedestal in the American Pantheon makes a big punctuation mark in history. The event will be memorable, not only on account of the evidence it gives that the steady patriotism which inspired the founders of the republic still lives, but also because it signalizes the completion of an edifice which will hereafter be included with the Pyramids, with St. Peter's, and with the leaning tower of Pisa, among the architectural wonders of the world. There is report of only one structure ever erected by human hands that could stand by the Washington monument without appearing belittled, and that was the Tower of Babel. To-day's ceremonies marked the completion of a patriotic project conceived over a century

THE FIRST RESOLUTION. On the 7th of August, 1783, the Continental Congress resolved unanimously "that an equestrian statue of Washington be erected at the place where the residence of Congress shall be established." This was the first public step taken towards erecting a suitable memorial to Washington, and from it the movement resulting, 102 years later, in the dedication of the Washington National Monument is dated. Congress never took any steps to carry the resolution of 1783 into effect until 1853, when \$50,000 was appropriated for the erection of an equestrian statue, which was completed by the late Clark Mills and placed in the circle at the Intersection of Pennsylvania and New Hamp-

After the death of Washington a joint committee of both houses of Congress was appointed to consider a manner of paying honor to his memory. On December 24th, 1799, Congress resolved "That a marble mont by the United States at the city of Washington, and that the family of Gen. Washington be requested to permit his body to be deposited under it, and that the monument be so designed as to commemorate the great events of his military and political life.

On the request of Congress being formally communicated to the widow of Washington she consented that the remains should be removed from their resting-place at Mount Vernon in the following touching words: "Taught by the great example which I have so long had before me never to oppose my private wishes to the public will, I need not, I cannot say what a sacrifice of individual feeling I make to a sense of public duty." On the 8th of May, 1800, the ouse of Representatives passed a resoluti that a mausoleum be erected to George Washington in the city of Washington, and on January 1, 1801, the same body passed a bill appropriating \$200,000 for the construction of this mausoleum. It does not appear that any action was taken on either the resolution or the bill by the Senate, which made them, there-

MR. BUCHANAN REVIVES THE PROJECT. The project then slumbered for a quarter of a century, until, on the 15th of January, 1824, Mr. Buchanan, afterwards President, offered in the House of Representatives, of which he was at that time a member, a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to inquire in what manner the resolutions of December 24, 1799, could best be accomplished. In his speech advocating the adoption of the resolu-tion Mr. Buchanan said: "We made a solemn On the 22d of February, 1855, Mr. May made Although his mortal remains have at our request and by her consent become the property of the public, yet they still lie neglected. Indeed, I have been credibly informed that an successful." Mr. Cary, of Georgia, opposed the resolution, urging that the erection of monuments was a barbaric custom. After considerable discussion Mr. Buchanan's resolution was, laid on the table by a vote of 97 to 67.

MR. CLAY'S EFFORT.

February 13, 1832, a joint committee of the two houses of Congress appointed to make arrangements for celebrating the centennial anniversary of Washington's birthday, of which Henry Clay was chairman on the part of the Senate, mads a report, concluding with a recommendation that Congress adopt the necesbody of George Washington and its interment in the Capitol at the city of Washington, and that the ceremony be performed on the evening of the 22d instant. Mr. Clay then submitted a resolution authorizing the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House to make application to John A. Washington, of Mt. Vernon, of all the thirteen Fires have placed their wisfor the body of George Washington, to be removed and deposited in the Capitol at Washington city on February 22d, 1832, and the two houses of Congress attend and assist in the performance of the ceremonies. Mr. Clay said, in his opinion, the unredeemed pledge of Congress to dispose of the remains of Washington in a public manner should be fulfilled. He would state that those entrusted with the erection of the Capitol had already prepared a vault under the center of the rotunda for this express purpose not by authority he believed but upon pose, not by authority, he believed, but upon their own suggestion and sense of propriety.

Mr. Clay, in the course of his remarks, made no allusion to the monument which Congress had so solemnly resolved to build so many years previous, and it was generally understood at the time that the vault in the rotunda had been yet it is both the right and duty of the people prepared because of the belief that the project ild a monument could not be resuscitated.

Mr. Forsyth opposed the resolution, as, he claimed, it was contrary to the injunctions of Washington's will. Daniel Webster advocated the resolution. Mr. Tazewell, of Vlrginia, opposed the resolution on the ground that if such a precedent were established the Capitol would soon be converted into a cemetery. "Once commence this Romish rite," he said, "and you. will canonize as many patriots as there are saints in the Romish calendar, and associate Washington with any patriot whom party may blindly elevate." John Tyler, the other Senator from Virginia, concurred with Mr. Tazewell's sentiments. Mr. Clay, in reply, expressed the opinion that no man would ever be deemed worthy by the people to be placed by deemed worthy by the people to be placed by the side of Washington; but, said he, should it please the Almighty to bestow upon the country the blessing of another Washington, he could not, for one, wish that the same honor now proposed should be withheld from him. The resolution of Mr. Clay was then adopted by a vote of 29 to 15, the two Virginia Senators, Mr. Hayne, of South Carolina; Mr. Marcy of New York; Mr. Smith, of Maryland, and Mr. Dallas, of Pennsylvania, being among the negatives. Before the resolution passed the House of Representatives it was modified, so as to ask the consent of Jno. A. Washington and of Geo. W. Parke Custis, the grandson of Martha Washington, for the removal of her remains, to be deposited in the Capitol with those of her con- then a delegate in the House of Representatives ort. Mr. Custis gave his consent, but Mr. Washington felt constrained to decline on account of the construction which he placed upon Gen. Washington's will. This decision of Mr. appropriating \$200,000 toward the completion of the monument. The bill was referred to the Washington's was regarded as final, and it was accepted by Congress and by the people of the United States that the bones of Washington report, heartily approving of the object of the were to rest undisturbed for all time at his an-

THE WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT SO-CIETY.

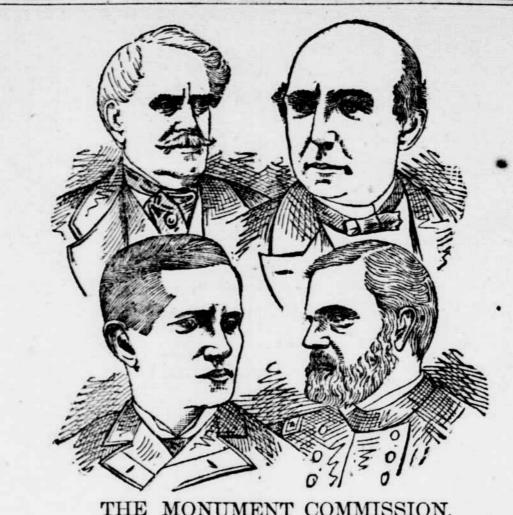
Congress having taken no steps to give effect to its own purpose as expressed in the resolution of 1799, patriotic citizens of Washington in 1833 | Inchest session of Congress. On the House ordered formed the Washington National Monument a select committee of thirteen to consider the Bociety for the purpose of erecting "a great national monument to the memory of Washington at the seat of the federal government." The association determined to appeal to the people of the whole country to redeem the plighted faith of their representatives, and undertook to faith of their representatives and undertook to faith of their representatives, and undertook to faith of their representatives are undertined to consider the practicability of completing the Washington monument to the memory of Washington monument by the approaching centennial (July 4, 1876), and ordered that the 22d of February monument by the approaching centennial (July 4, 1876), and ordered that the 22d of February who for the consider the monument by the approaching centennial (July 4, 1876), and ordered that the 22d of February who for the consider the practicability of completing the Washington monument to the memory of Washington monument by the approaching centennial (July 4, 1876), and ordered that the 22d of February who feet square; at the foot of this where it is forty feet square; at the foot of this whole the acquaintance of Thomas Jefferson, who greatly encouraged him in his studies, encourag faith of their representatives, and undertook to sented the report of his committee, going over all the facts, which so many times before had vate contributions. In 1847 the society had collected a milked and occupy the surface of that part of the shaft and occupy the surface of that part of the shaft collected a sufficient fund to warrant a com- concluding with a recommendation to appropri- delphia, where he designed many buildings, mencement of the work. In the meantime ad- ate \$200,000. Over and over during that day's both in Philadelphia and other cities. Among wertisements had been published inviting desession, the birthday of Washington, did Mr. Chipman and other members of the committee which he designed while engaged in professional but placing no limitations upon the designs. It was recommended, however, that they should "harmoniously blend durability, simplicity and grandeur." The cost was estimated at not less than \$1,000,000. A great many designs were submitted, but the one selected was that of Robert Mills, the architect of the Interior de-

On January 31, 1848, Congress passed a resolution authorizing the Washington Monument society to erect "a monument to the memory of George Washington, upon such portion of the public grounds or reservations within the city of Washington not otherwise occupied as shall be selected by the President of the United States and the board of managers of said society as a suitable site on which to erect said monument, and for the necessary protection thereof.' THE SITE SELECTED

was public reservation No. 3, containing more than 30 acres. Subsequently, by deed or donation recorded February 22, 1849, James K. Polk, President of the United States, conveyed, in pursuance of authority of the act of Congress, the aforesaid reservation No. 3 to the Washington National Monument society.

Criticisms have from time to time been made upon the locality chosen, but those who made the selection seem to have been actuated by various excellent motives. It was the site of various differences of opinion.

The patriotic inspiration of t ment proposed in 1795 to be erected in memory selected by Major L'Enfant, when he laid out the etty, for a monument to the memory of Washington, which was proposed several year heard out the etty, for a monument to the memory of Washington, which was proposed several year heard out the district, which was the only one which was form the Capitol. Probably the center of the United States, in reverent thankfulness, active the location chosen was the only one which was ten miles square, the location chosen was the only one which was ten miles square, whereas we recognize, as our fathers did, that the location chosen was the only one which was ten miles square, whereas we recognize, as our fathers did, that the location chosen was the only one which selection of the Washington and submitted to Congress. The expenditure appeared vast, so for Congress. The expenditure appeared vast, but the did of the monument of the monument size of completion of the monument of Congress. The expenditure appeared vast, but the did of Congress. The expenditure appeared vast, so the completion of the monument of Congress. The expenditure appeared vast, but the did of Congress. The expenditure appeared vast, but the was ten human of the monument of Congress. The expenditure appeared vast, but the was ten on a carlon was taken on any of them. They was nearly in the end. The Washington means of saving in the end. The Washington means of saving in the end. The was nearly of congress. The expenditure appeared vast, which was nearly of congress. The expenditure appeared vast, so the completion of the monum. The 4th day of July 1876, witnessed unusually examents of saving in the end. The was nearly for congress. The expenditure appeared vast, so the completion of the monum. The 4th day of July 1876, witnessed unusually examents of saving in the end. The was nearly of congress. The expenditure appeared vast, so the completion of the monum. The 4th day of July 1876, witnessed unusually examents of saving in the end. The span of congress. The expenditure appeared vast, so the completion of of the American revolution, as well as the spot



THE MONUMENT COMMISSION. W. W. CORCORAN. EDWARD CLARK. BRIG. GEN. JOHN NEWTON.

both land and water. There the monument overlooks Washington, Georgetown, Aiexandria, Arlington and Mount Vernon

THE CORNER-STONE. In January, 1848, it was decided by the socharge, and upon its arrival volunteer workmen from the navy yard and a number of citizens transported it to the monument site, amid

On the 4th of July, 1848, the corner-stone of the monument was laid in the presence of an President and Vice President, Senators and Representatives, cabir et ministers, the judiciary, the corporate au borițies of Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown, and delegations from all quarters of the Union, and from several Indian tribes. It had been intended that John Quincy Adams should be the orator of the oc-casion, but in consequence of his death the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, Speaker of the House of Representatives, delivered an address. The work upon the monument was prosecuted for eight years, and was stopped for lack of funds when it reached the height of 156 feet. The society appealed to people vainly for more money and memoralized Congress with no

CONGRESS AGAIN CONSIDERS THE MATTER. On the 13th of July, 1854, the House of Rep- under the direction and supervision of an ex- This vast rotunda, forming the grand base of resentatives appointed a select committee of officio commission, to consist of the President of the monument, is surrounded by 30 columns of thir teen to consider this memorial, of which the United States, the supervising architect of the United States, the supervising architect of and 45 feet high, elevated upon a lofty base or

and two of the territories of the Union have contributed a block of marble or stone, inscribed with its arms or some suitable device, and a attempt has been made to steal them away from this country, which had almost proved specessful." Mr Cary of Georgia conceed the manity, intended to commemorate the virtues of its chief ornament and example. The boundaries of Christendom do not limit his fame, which reaches to the remotest parts of on motion of Mr. Gazlay, a member from Ohio, the earth, and the most distant and isolated nations have testified their veneration towards ils memory. Switzerland, Rome, Bremen, Turkey, Greece, China and Japan have piously united to pay their homage to our Washington Such tributes are our highest trophies. The history of mankind affords no parallel to this. We feel bound in this place especially to commend the zeal and liberality of the Masonic societies, the order of Odd Fellows, the various fire companies, and the touching contributions of the ommendation that Congress adopt the necessary measures to carry into effect the resolution larly dedicating their affectionate tributes. And of December 24th, 1779, for the removal of the | the Cherokee and Chickasaw nations of Indians also deserve to be honored for their very liberal donations of money; commemorating also in this the eloquent sentiment of the great chief, Cornplanter, delivered to Washington in 1791: 'The voice of the Seneca nation speaks to you, of all the thirteen Fires have placed their wis-

> The committee commended the design of building the monument by the voluntary consentatives on the 1st of January, 1801. The committee said: "In making this recommendation we expressly disclaim engaging for any furtner aid by Congress to the work, on the dis tinct grounds that while it is proper Congress of the United States to complete it."

POLITICAL TROUBLES. At the time the report of the committee was made there was a very favorable feeling in certain untoward circumstances the appropriation recommended would in all probability have been granted. The know-nothing agitation was at its height. Persons supposed to be connected with the know-nothing party defaced and removed the stone contributed for proclaimed that the monument to Washington should be built by Americans alone, and no aid or contributions from outside sources should be countenanced or received. The managers of the society, on the very day that the report was presented to the House of Representatives, were unexpectedly superseded in their places by an unlawful election, and the management of the affairs of the society was assumed by the agents of a political party. This put a summary stop to the attempt to induce Congress to make any appropriation. The war, which followed soon after, offered further dis-

couragements to the society. ANOTHER EFFORT IN CONGRESS. No further proceedings were taken in Congress

until January 22, 1872, when Mr. Chipman, from the District of Columbia, introduced a bill report, heartily approving of the object of the bill, but taking the position that it did not come within their juri-diction, and recommending that it be referred to the committee on appro priations. The reference was made and the bill was never more heard of. But, not to be discouraged, Mr. Chipman made another effort at the next session of Congress. On the 27th of urge the House to stand by its order and consider the report of the committee. But the sesmembers had too many private schemes to look after to devote any time to the memory of George Washington. The river and harbor bill, George Washington against a job. I should like to have the vote taken in that way." The record shows that the job won. The re-port on the monument went over, and Congress adjourned on the 4th of March without giving it further consideration. May 1st, 1874, the committee again reported in favor of an appropriation sufficient for the purpose, but again the matter was not finally acted upon.

CENTENNIAL PATRIOTISM. On February 9, 1876, Mr. Edmunds introduced in the Senate a resolution directing the committee on public buildings and grounds to inquire into the propriety of making adequate provision for the speedy completion of the monument. The resolution was passed, and the committee had several conferences with the officers of the society, but they were unable to come to any satisfactory conclusion on account

The patriotic inspiration of the centennial year was felt in the House as well as in the Sen-

would afford a fine view of the monument from George Washington, first in peace, first in war and first in the hearts of his countrymen, was one of the chief instruments of Divine Providence in securing American independence, and iberties in the Constitution of the United States; In January, 1848, it was decided by the so-clety to postpone the laying of the corner-stone due to his name and to his compatriots and asuntil July 4th. In the meantime the society sociates, our revolutionary fathers, we, the Senate and the House of Representatives, in Conhad been presented with the corner-stone by Mr. Thomas Simonton, a public-spirited citizen are and the House of Representatives, in Congress assembled, in the name of the people of the United States, at this, the beginning of the secof Baltimore. It was forwarded by rail, free of ond century of national existence, do assume and direct the completion of the Washington monument, in the city of Washington, and instruct the committees on appropriation of the respective houses to propose suitable pro-visions of law to carry this resolution into

> The resolution passed the Senate unanimously, and on the following day the House of Representatives also passed it unanimously. Two days afterwards Mr. Sherman introduced a bill making an appropriation of \$100,000 to continue the work. The bill was pushed through both houses with as little delay as possible, the appropriation having been increased to \$200,000, and on the 2d of August, 1876, it received the signature of the President and was The design of Congress was that the monu-

ment should be completed by October, 1881, the centennial anniversary of the surrender of Corn-wallis at Yorktown, and the crowning achievement of Washington in war. THE MONUMENT COMMISSION. The construction of the monument was placed

the Hon. Henry May, of Maryland, was chair-man. the Treasury department, the architect of the Capitol, the chief of engineers of the United square, surmounted by an entablature 20 feet of Engineers, U. S. A., Brigadier Gens. A. A. Humphreys, Horatio Wright and John Newton; Architect of the Capitol Edward Clark, Architects of the Treasury James G. Hill, John Fraser acting, and M. E. Bell; and first vice president of the Washington National Monument society, Mr. W. W. Corcoran, The present members of the commission, besides President Arthur, are Gen. John Newton, Messrs. Edward Clark, M. E. Bell and W. W. Corcoran, The law receives the appropriate of the commission. W. Corcoran. The law creating the commission required that all the property and rights of the Monument society should be conveyed to the

> nation should be made to ascertain whether the foundation was sufficient to sustain the weight of the completed structure. A board of engineer officers reported that the foundation was insufficient, and it would be nadvisible to proceed with the work of construction until it was properly strengthened. The report of the commission, with the facts in the case, were transmitted to Congress with the annual message of the P esident, on December 3, 1878. Congress then enferred the necessary authority for the expenditure of a portion of the appropriation of \$200,000 in strengthening the foundation. Two seasons were spent by Col. Thomas Lincoln Casey, the engineer officer detailed to take charge of the work. The snows and suns of twenty-five winters and summers had made havoc with the comparatively un-protected masonry in the top portion of the shaft, and it was found necessary to take down three courses, which reduced the height of the structure to one hundred and fifty feet above

United States, and provided that prior to re-

suming the work on the monument an exami-

the level of the floor. THE WORK RESUMED. The work of carrying skyward the structure, which had stood for many years as a reproach to the patriotism of the nation, was resumed on the 7th of August, 1880, when the first stone was laid. The capstone was placed in position December 6th, 1884. The cost of the work up to the present time has been \$1,187,710.31, of which amount the United States expended which amount the United States which amount the Monument society about \$887,710.31, and the Monument society about

ROBERT MILLS, THE ARCHITECT. Congress on the subject, and had it not been for The Man Who Made the Original Design

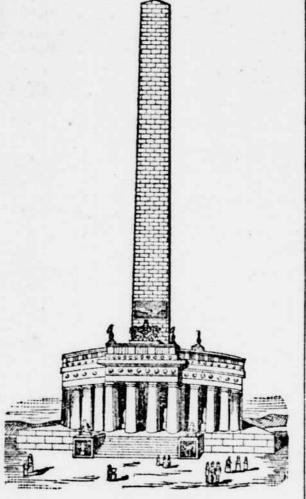
Robert Mills, the architect, who made the original design of the Washington monument, subject decorating its walls in an interesting and qualities, which might seriously impair the in 1855, having then carried the structure up the monument by the pope of Rome. It was to the height of 150 feet. He was for many years a well-known figure here, occupying a high social position and being engaged in many



He was born in the city of Charleston, South Carolina, August 12th, 1781. He studied his profession as engineer and architect under the practice, are the Washington monument in Baltimore, the Monumental church in Richsion of Congress was drawing to a close, and mond, the Circular Baptist church in Baltimore and the Suspension bridge over the Schuylkill at Philadelphia. In 1824 he returned to his native state to fill the office of superintendent that measure so dear to the heart of the average member, was before the House. The report of the committee was antagonized with the river and harbor bill, when Mr. S. S. Cox said: "It is olina, and performed many other duties perolina, and performed many other duties per-taining to his profession. In 1830 he returned tanning to his profession. In 1830 he returned to Washington and was appointed by President Jackson U.S. architect. While he held this position all new public buildings ordered by Congress were designed by him. The Treasury building, the General Post Office building and other buildings here bear testimony to his taste and skill as an architect. His life in Washington was a particular busy one He taste and skill as an architect. His life in Washington was a particular busy one. He was engaged constantly in devising or executing projects of considerable magnitude. He wrote many articles on the introduction of water into the city. He devoted himself also to advocating the construction of a single track railroad to the Pacific. A model of his proposed railroad is still in existence. In those days many of his schemes, which have since been proved feasible and have been carried into effect by others, were considered visionary. Among other projects he proposed, was the construction of a public stone bridge across the Potomac here, at a cost of a million dollars. This plan, it is said, met with the favor of President Jackson, but did not receive the sanction of Congress. The expenditure appeared vast,

EVOLUTION OF THE MONUMENT. The Shaft and Pantheon as Originally Planned by Robert Mills.

the society regarding the architectural character which the monument should have. Robert Mills, however, never abandoned the general features of his original plan, though he was compelled, on account of lack of funds, to cut down the proposed height of the shaft, reduce the scale of the pantheon and eliminate much of the detail.



THE ORIGINAL DESIGN. The original design, the estimated cost of which was \$1,122,000, as described in an old this monument was an obelisk. The pantheon official paper presented by Mrs. Evans, the daughter of Robert Mills, now living in this city, was as follows: This design embraces the idea of a grand circular colonnaded building, 250 feet in diameter and 100 feet high, from which springs an obelisk shaft 70 feet at the base and 500 feet high, making a total elevation of 600 feet.

ks inclosing the cella, or gallery within, are fretted with 30 massive anta (pilasters) 10 feet answering to the columns in front, surmounted by their appropriate architrave. The deep recesses formed by the projection of the anteprovide suitable niches for the reception of

statues. A tetrastyle portico (4 columns in front) in triple rows of the same proportions and order with the columns of the colonnade, distinguishes the entrance to the monument, and serves as a pedestal for the triumphal car and statue of the illustrious chief; the steps of this portico are flanked by massive blockings, surmounted by appropriate figures and trophies.

Over each column is the great frieze of the entablatures around the entire building are sculptured escutcheons (coats of arms of each state in the Union, surrounded by bronze civic wreaths, banded together by festoons of oak leaves, &c., all of which spring, each way, from the center of the portico, where the coat of arms of the United States are emblazoned.

The statues surrounding the rotunda outside. under the colonnade, are all elevated upon pedestals, and will be those of the glorious signers of the Declaration of Independence. Ascending the portico outside to the terrace evel, a lofty vomitoria (door way) 30 feet high eads into the cella (rotunda gallery) 50 feet wide, 500 feet in circumference, and 60 feet high, with a collossal pillar in the center 70 feet in diameter, around which the gallery sweeps. This pillar forms the foundation of the obelisk column above. Both sides of the gallery are divided into

spaces by pilasters, elevated on a continued zocle or base 5 feet high, forming an order with its entablature, 40 feet high, crowned by a vaulted ceiling 20 feet high, divided by radiating archevaults, corresponding with the relative positions of the opposing pilasters, and en-closing deep sunken coffers enriched with before Congress at this moment is, not whether

morative of the battle and other scenes of that at the capital, a vexation to Congress and a rememorable period. Opposite to the entrance of this gallery, at the extremity of the great circular wall, is the grand niche for the reception of the statue of the "Fa ther of his Country"—elevated on its appropriate pedestal, and designated as principal in the group by its colossal This spacious gallery and rotunda, which properly may be denominated the "National Pantheon," is lighted in four grand divisions from secured from a single quarry, and the danger secured from a single quarry, and the danger secured from a single quarry and the danger secured from a single quarry.

point of view, and with proper effect, as the curiosity is kept up every moment, from the whole room not being presented to the eye at one glance as in the case of a straight gallery. one glance, as in the case of a straight gallery.

Entering the center pier through an arched

The undersigned have a deep feeling that the time has arrived for finishing, this great work way, you pass into a spacious circular area, and ascend with an easy grade, by a railway, to the grand terrace, 75 feet above the base of the mongrand terrace, 75 feet above ument. This terrace is 700 feet in circumfer- self to the approbation of the whole country. ence, 180 wide, enclosed by a colonnaded balus- While the structure would make no appeal to a trade, 15 feet feet high with its base and capping.

Close and critical inspection as a mere work of art, it would give a crowing finish to the grand small temple-formed structures, constituting public buildings of the capital, would add a the cupolas of the lanterns, lighting the Pantheon gallery below, by means of these little temples, from a gallery within, a bird's eye view is had of the statues, &c., below.

Though the beautiful the statues and would attract the admiring gaze of the most distant observers in the wide range over which it would be visible. It would be eminent. Through the base of the great circle of the ly a monument for the appreciation of the balustrade are four apertures at the four cardinal points, leading outside of the balustrade, upon the top of the main cornice, where a gallery six feet wide and 750 feet in circumference encircles the whole, enclosed by an ornamental guard, forming the crowning member on the top of the tholus of the main cornice of the grand colonnade. Within the thickness of this wall staircases descend to a lower gallery over ways communicate with this gallery from

In the center of the grand terrace above described, rises the lofty obelisk shaft of the monument, fifty feet square at the base and 500 minister marsh on the subject of obe-feet high, diminishing as it rises to its apex, and occupy the surface of that part of the shaft between the tripods. On each face of the shaft above this is sculptured the four leading events in Gen. Washington's eventful career, in basso relievo, and above this the shaft is perfectly plain to within fifty feet of its summit, where a simple star is placed, emblematic of the glory which the name of Washington has attained. To ascend to the summit of the column the same facilities as below are provided within the shaft by an easy graded gallery, which may be traversed by a railway, terminating in a circular observatory twenty feet in diamater, around which at the top is a look-out gallery, which opens a prospect all around the horizon. With reference to the area embraced by the foundations and basement of the monument and the uses to which they may be applied, the underspace outwards, occupied by the lower terrace and colonnade, may be appropriated to the accommodation of the keepers of the mon-

ument, or those having charge of it and attending on visitors. These apartments, which are arched, are well lighted and aired, as they are all above ground, the light being disposed in the sunk panels of the stylobate (base.) The principal entrance to all these apartments will be from the rear or opposite side of the portico entrance. The inner space, or that under the grand gallery or rotundo, may be appropriated to catacombs for the reception of the remains of such distinguished men as the nation may honor with interment here. This subterranean gallery is so These apartments, which are arched, are well

When a few years ago it appeared probable that Congress would complete the work the de-AN ELABORATE DESIGN GRADUALLY STRIPPED OF ORNAMENT—THE PROPER PROPORTIONS OF OBELISKS—SUGGESTIONS MADE FROM TIME TO TIME CONCERNING THE DESIGN—COL. CASEY'S EECOMMENDATIONS.

The Washington monument, as it now stands completed, is quite different from the structure of a shaft; another suggestion was that the incompleted shaft he used in constructing that Congress would complete the work the design became again a matter of discussion. Many propositions were made for utilizing so much of the shaft as had been erected in a design different from that originally adopted. One was that it should be made a pedestal for a colossal statue of George Washington, and another that the Bartholdi statue of Liberty, intended for New York harbor, should be elevated upon this stump of a shaft; another suggestion was that the incompleted shaft he used in constructing completed, is quite different from the structure | the incompleted shaft be used in constructing which Robert Mills had in mind when he made a grand triumphal arch. When Congress at which Robert Mills had in mind when he made the original design. After the first plan was last made provision for resuming the work, in 1876, the attention of the engineers was first drawn and accepted by the monument society various changes were made, dictated in some instances by the condition of the treasury of the society and in others by a change in the views of the society regarding the architectural characters. It is attention of the engineers was first directed to the foundation, and that was strengthened sufficiently to bear the weight which it was expected would be put upon it. The design first proposed by the commission was to carry the monument to a height of 525 the strengthened sufficiently to bear the weight was to carry the monument to a height of 525 the strengthened sufficiently to bear the weight was to carry the monument to a height of 525 the strengthened sufficiently to bear the weight was to carry the monument to a height of 525 the strengthened sufficiently to bear the weight was to carry the monument to a height of 525 the strengthened sufficiently to bear the weight was to carry the monument to a height of 525 the strengthened sufficiently to bear the weight which it was expected would be put upon it. feet. It was decided to construct the shaft of masonry to the height of 500 feet, and to crown the shaft with a pyramidal roof of iron 25 feet in height. This roof, it was thought, could be covered with hammered glass over some portions, to give light to the well of the monument. Subsequently the proper proportions of the shaft were the subject of considerable correspondence. A plan was also proposed by Larkin G. Mead, the sculptor, to affix to the four sides of the shaft, near the base, immense bronze panels representing the great epoch-marking scenes in Washington's life. A study of the proportions observed by the ancients in rearing obelisks suggested a change of the height to 550 feet, the pyramidon on top to have a height of 50

THE MODERN IDEA.

"The undersigned are not unmindful that strong efforts have been made of late to throw discredit on the design of the monument, and that various plans have been presented for changing the character of the structure. Nor has the association, which the undersigned have the honor to represent, ever been unwilling that such modifications of the design should be made as should be found necessary for the absolute security of the work. With this view, they gave formal expression a year ago to their acquiescence in the general plans of the accomplished American artist, Mr. Story, who had kindly given his attention to the subject; but now that the strengthening of the foundation has been successfully and triumphantly accomplished by a signal application of skill and science, they cannot forbear from making a repletion of the work without more delay, accordng to the plans recommended by the commispostpone the completion of the monument for another generation, to involve the whole subject in continued perplexities, and to necessitate vastly larger appropriations in the end than have now been asked for. The main element of the original design of

It has been objected in some quarters that the ancient obelisks were all monoliths-massive single stones, cut whole from the quarry; but our country has been proud to give examples of both political and material structures which owe their strength to union; and this monu-ment to Washington will not be the less significant or stately from embodying the idea of our national motto, 'E pluribus unum.'
When the well-known monument on Bunker hill was originally projected, more than half a century ago, an obelisk of this composite chartion Mr. Buchanan said: "We made a solemn promise to the widowed partner of Washington and to the people of the United States by a legislative act, that we would erect a monument to his memory. That distinguished lady has beauty of the monuments of the society, heartily concurring late and to the people of the United States by a long slumbered with him in the grave, and to feel and the first vice of the colonnade is 25 feet with the same tools were destinated by an entablature 20 leet by the most distinction and to the people of the United States by a ling the work of the society, heartily concurring the colonnade is 25 feet with the same tools were destinated by an entablature 20 leet by the most distinct of the colonnade is 25 feet in height.

The gentlemen who have served on the monument only a second vice president of the constructed of separate blocks of hewn and to the people of the United States by a ling the work of the society, heartily concurring the three for the colonnade is 25 feet with the 20th ultimo reached me yesterday. I thank the 20th ultimo reached me yesterday. I thank was a proved by an assive balustrade 15 feet in height.

The gentlemen who have served on the monument only a second vice president of the colonnade is 25 feet which he alabored, in a society of which he was agreed upon by the most distinction only a second vice president of the colonnade is 25 feet in the 20th ultimo reached me yesterday. I thank was a finished to fine the first vice of the colonnade is 25 feet in the 20th ultimo reached me yesterday. I thank was a finished to fine the copy of Mr. Story's letter, a report from the select committee, commendation of the control of the colonnade is 25 feet in the 20th ultimo reached me yesterday. I thank was a finished to fine the first vice of the colonnade is 25 feet in the 20th ultimo reached me yesterday. I thank the 20th ultimo reached me yesterday. I thank was a finished to fine the colonnade in the colon which he is a finished to fine the colon of the colonnade in the co Gilbert Stuart, Washington Allston, and Loam-mi Baldwin. Daniel Webster, Joseph Story, and Edward Everett united at the time 'n pronouncing it the most effective design for: mon-ument of that momentous battle. It was finished accordingly, and has stood, and still stands, proudly on that consecrated spot; and few persons, if any, are found at this day to wish that it had assumed any other form. And this monument to Washington when completed according to the present plans, of much more than twice the height of the Bunker hill obe-

lisk, and of pure white marble, will silence all

contemplated.

criticism and cavil.

Doubtless, something more original and more ornate might have been conceived at the outset, or might now be designed; but there are abundant fields for the exhibition of advanced art in other parts of the country, if not here. This monument and its design will date back to the time of its inception, and will make no pretensions to illustrate the arts of 1880. It was not undertaken to illustrate the fine arts of any period, but to commemorate the foremost man of all the ages. Indeed, it will date back in its form and its proportions to a remote antiquity. It is a most interesting fact communicated to us in the letters, hereto appended, of our accomplished American minister at Rome, the Hon. George P. Marsh, as the result of his own researches, that the proportions of this monument as now designed, are precisely those of all the best known ancient obelisks. The height of those monuments is ascertained by him to have been uniformly and almost precisely ten times the dimension of the base, and this proportion has now been decided on for our own monument to Washington, the measusement of the base being fifty-five feet, and the projected elevation five hundred and fifty feet. But without dwelling further on the subject of the design, it seems to the undersigned suf-The spaces between the pilasters are sunk into niches for the reception of the statues of the fathers of the Revolution, contemporary with the immortal Washington; over which are large to black to receive the national pointings compute. among designers and contractors-an eye-sore the next four years. The machinery for the elevation of the stones has been most ingeniously contrived, and is now almost in readiwhich it would be visible. It would be eminent many, if not of the few, and would thus verify the designation, originally given to it, of The People's Monument to their most illustrious

Benefactor.' A simple, sublime shaft, on a commanding bank of the Potomac and within view of Mount Vernon, resting on the very spot selected by Washington himself for a monument of the the plafond of the pronaos of the colonnade lighted from above. This gallery, which extends all round the colonnade, is twenty feet wide—divided into rooms for the records of the monu-American revolution, and rising nearer to the ment, works of art, or studios for artists engaged in the service of the monument. Two other all who shall behold it, from generation to gen eration, a becoming sense of the grandeur of his career and of the undying veneration and grati-tude of the people of the United States."

> Marsh, I understand that the main feature of the Washington monument is to be an obelisk

of great height, surmounted by a colossal statue, and with bas-reliefs at a suitable height from the base. I believe I have not only seen but sketched every existing genuine—that is, Egyptian—obelisk, for no other can fairly be said to be genuine. The obelisk is not an arbitrary structure which every one is free to erect with such form and proportions as suit his taste and convenience, but its objects, form and proportions were fixed by the usage of thousands of years; they satisfy every cultiva-ted eye, and I hold it an esthetical crime to depart from them. In its object the obelisk is monumental, its inscriptions having reference to and indicating what or whom it commemorates. I do not think bas-reliefs too great a departure from the primitive character of the inscriptions, because we can come no nearer an alphabet answering the purpose.

The most important point is the form and proportions of the structure, as to which the modern builder of obelisks transgresses greatly. The Egyptian obelisks do not, indeed, all conform with mathematical exactness to their

These apartments, which are arched, are well lighted and aired, as they are all above ground, the light being disposed in the sunk panels of the stylobate (base.) The principal entrance to all these apartments will be from the rear or opposite side of the portice entrance. The timer space, or that under the grand gallery or rotundo, may be appropriated to catacombs for the reception of the remains of such distinguished men as the nation may honor with interment here. This subterrancan gallery is so large and lofty that it would accommodate many catacombs.

In the center of the monument is placed the tomb of Washington to receive his remains should they be removed thither, the descent to which is by a broad flight of steps lighted by the same light which illumines his statue.

MODIFYING THE PLAN.

This elaborate plan was modified considerably before the corner-stone was laid. After the society had secured funds enough to warrant them, as the members thought, in beginning the work objections were made to the design adopted. In March, 1848, the matter of changing the design was referred to Mr. Mills and Mr. Renwick, who were requested to report upon the expediency of various elevations from three to five hundred feet. In April they reported in favor of an elevation of 300 feet without steps, which meant the adoption of a 500-foot shart clear, leaving the matter of the surrounding terrace undetermined. The shaft was communicated the surrounding terrace undetermined the surrounding terrace undetermined. Th

The notion of spitting a statue on the sharp point of a pyramidion is supremely absurd. Not less so is the substitution of a low hipped roof for a supremely absurd of a for an acute pyramidion, or the making of a window in the face of the pyramidion or of the shaft, both of which atrocities were committed in the Bunker Hill Monument. There will no doubt be people who will be foolish enough to insist on a peep-hole somewhere; and if they must be gratified the window should be of the exact form and size of one of the stones, and provided with a close-fitting shutter colored exactly like the stone, so that when shut it would be nearly or quite imperceptible from below." The second letter, dated April 25, 1879, said: "I am much obliged to you for yours of April 8, with Gen. Casey's letter and the two Congressional documents. I am agreeably surprised to learn from Gen. Casey's interesting letter that the normal proportions have been so nearly observed hitherto in the construction of the obelisk. In fact, it being difficult to obtain such vast masses of granite rock, even in the quarries of Syene, entirely free from flaws, the Egyptians were very often obliged to depart of Odd Fellows' in the District to attend the more or less from the proportions most satisfactory to the eye, and the Washington obelisk conforms so hearly to those proportions, except in two points, that it is hardly subject to criticity of the conformation of the data removes in the District to attend the ceremony on the 4th of July following, and requesting the Grand Masters to invite such other grand and subordinate lodges as they cism. These points are, the batter, which is deemed advisable, more rapid than in any obelisk known to me, and the pyramidion. Perhaps the designer adopted the proportions from considerations of The Washington Monument society, in a memorial to Congress, dated April 26th, 1880, discussed the design of the monument in the folstability, as a summit considerably less than the base would give greater security, and when the dimensions are all so great differences of

proportion are less appreciable.

As to the form and proportion of the pyramidion, the existing obelisks are more uniform than in the measurement of the shaft, and I think that, not merely on the ground of precedent but on that of taste, it would be by all means advisable to give to the pyramidion of the Washington obelisk a height of not less than fifty feet. In any case, if the height of the pyramidion is not greater than the side of its base, the summit will have a truncated shape quite out of harmony with the soaring charac-

ter of the structure. I infer from Gen, Casev's drawings, accompanying Mr. Corcoran's letter, that the plan of a sort of temple-like excresence from the base—a highly objectionable feature—is abandoned. It spectful but urgent appeal to Congress to give is curious that we do not know precisely what their final sanction to the prosecution and comis curious that we do not know precisely what thorities state it was a die of larger dimensions than the shaft, and with sides battering at the sioners appointed by Congress, with the President of the United States at their head, and by the engineer under their direction. Any other course, they are convinced, would be likely to same rate as the shaft, but I do not find satisfactory evidence that this was by any means universal, though it would certainly be an appropriate and harmonious form. Of course any shaft. There are obelisks the surface of which indicates that they were stuccoed, and this sug-gests that if the shaft of the Washington obe-lisk shall, from time or difference of material, be found parti-colored, surface uniformity of tone may be obtained by the same process. We have no knowledge of any Egyptian obeproposed for encircling its base was long ago abandoned. The simple obelisk is all that is lisk much exceeding one hundred feet in height, hough some ancient writers speak of such monuments of considerably greater dimensions. The extreme difficulty of obtaining monoliths exceeding one hundred feet renders it probable that the measurements of the authorities referred to were mere vague estimates rather than ascertained dimensions." * * *

MR. WINTHROP'S VIEWS ON THE SUBJECT. The following interesting letter from Robert express a nation's gratitude and to perpetrate C. Winthrop to Senator Morrill, dated August 1, the virtues and the services of the greatest mas-1878, was also sent to Congress: "Your favor of the 20th ultimo reached me yesterday. I thank you for sending me the copy of Mr. Story's letter, which I have read with great interest. I am the head and ornament. This distinction has or lot in the original design of the monument.

John Quincy Adams had been relied upon to deliver the oration at the laying of the corner ericksburg Lodge, No. 4, saying: "The members stone. On his death, in 1848, I was called on, as Speaker of the House, to take his place, and have it in contemplation to visit Washington I have occasionally, since then, been instru- and be present at the laying of the corner-stone mental in raising funds for the prosecution of the structure. As an original question, I might have desired a different design; and I had no have desired the half-line committee. small part in inducing the building committee, Washington, as our records, still in existence, many years ago, to omit the pantheon at the base, and to confine the design to a simple A special committee obelisk. After that was arranged, and when the this lodge when it arrived. monument had reached so considerable a height, I was very averse to changing the plan.

A whole generation of men, women and children had contributed, in larger or smaller

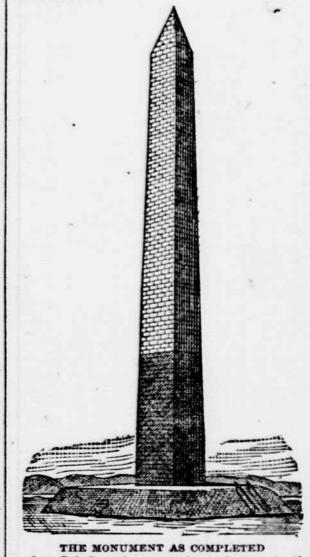
At this meeting also a resolution of Bio. B.

Yorke AtLee was adopted, that "the Alexandria Washington Lodge be requested to loan to this Grand Lodge, for the use of its M. W. Grand

the design, was abhorrent to me. Story called to see me when he was in Boston, and I told him that, so far as I was concerned, my first wish was to finish the monument as a simple obelisk; but that, if a change was unavoidable, owing to any insecurity of the foundations, his idea of turning it into an ornamental Lombard tower was the best plan I had seen suggested. His letter increases my appreciation of his design, though I am afraid that it would involve an amount of money and time which would postpone the completion for another Grand Master in laying the corner-stone of the generation. As it is, I understand the whole question to be settled, and that the commissioners are now going on to strengthen the foundations and carry up the obelisk to 485 feet. I heartily hope that this is so, and that on the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the birthday of Washington, in 1882, less than four years hence, we may see and celebrate the ac-complishment of this long-deferred work. If I live to that day, I will come on and hear you deliver the oration. I am aware that what is called 'advanced

art' looks with scorn on anything so simple and bald as an obelisk, more especially when it is made up of a thousand pieces, instead of being a monolith shaft. Yet the Bunker Hill monument, of which the design was furnished by one of our earliest and best artists, Horatio Greenough, is one of these composite obelisks, and Webster was proud to apostrophize it as 'the true orator of the day,' when he was pronouncing his own incomparable oration. I recall other obelisks, at home and abroad, which tell their story most impressively; and when I look around to see what 'advanced art' has done for us and done for itself in the myriad soldiers' monuments which have been recently erected, I fall back on the simple shaft as at least not inferior to any one of them in effect, and as free from anything tinsel or

A grand arch, which I believe you once proposed, would be a noble monument of our Union, and might well be the subject of independent consideration in season for the centennia' of the organization of the government in 1889. I have repeatedly urged such an arch as commemorative of our Constitutional Union, in Boston. But it would have still greater pro-priety in Washington. I cannot help hoping, however, that it will be erected with new stones and without any disturbance of the Washing-



under Col. Casey's supervision is true to the proportions laid down by Mr. Marsh as requisite to a perfect obelisk. The structure is 555 feet 5½ inches in height, the shaft being 55 feet 1½ inches square at the base, 555 feet 5½ inches high and 34 feet 5½ inches square at the top.
The pyramidion or apex is 55 feet high. The batter of the sides is .247 of an inch to one foot in rise. No design has yet been adopted for the base of the monument. Upon this subject Col.

The gavel used by Grand Master M. M. Parker in the Masonic ceremonies to-day is the same used by the late B. B. French in laying the corner-stone of the monument, and before that Casey says in his last report:

base of the monument. Upon this subject Col. Casey says in his last report:

"Two methods of treating the terrace at the foot of the shaft have been suggested. One method proposes to erect a retaining wall of the most rare and beautiful marbles around the terrace, which wall is to be surmounted with a marble balustrade and ornamented with the property of the site to the seplanade, which is to be paved in marble ties of approved patterns, the whole work to be designed in all its details by the first artists and architects. The other method of finish proposed is to fill earth about the present terrace and in list details by the first artists and architects. The other method of finish proposed is to fill earth about the present terrace and in list details by the first artists and so far from the monument as to fade the slopes of the embankment gradually into the sursounding surfaces, and this to be done with so much skill as to give to the mound an appearance as far from artificial as possible. This mound is then to be planted with trees and shrubs, paths are to be laid out, a pavement to be put around the foot of the monument, and far enough from it to prevent the storm waters from washing out the filling; and a keeper's lodge is also to be built near the work to accommodate the watchmen and visitors. The amount of filling required for this work is about 275,000 cubic yards."

The "peop holes," execrated by Mr. Marsh, were left in the monument, but an ingenious design has been adopted for providing them with marble shutters, closing from within, so that when closed the observer can see

until it came to a standstill in 1856 on account of the base of the shaft, and therefore greater of a lack of funds.

There are cases where the hieroglyphics run the two doorways leading into the monu-There are cases where the fileroglyphics run up one or more faces of the pyramidion, but in general these faces are perfectly plain. The Egyptians often covered the whole pyramidion with a closely fitted gilt bronze cap, the effect of which must have been magnificent. It has been said that it was sometimes surmounted by a gilt star, but I doubt this, for the casing of the pyramidion would of itself have much the same effect.

The notion of spitting a statue on the sharp mind as an obelisk pure and simple, and will undoubtedly add to the dignity and impressiveness of the structure

THE MASONS AND THE CORNER-

The Story Told by the Records of the Grand Lodge-Masons and Masonic Bodies that Took Part in the Ceremonies in 1848.

According to the records of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Masons of the District of Columbia, at a meeting of that body May 2d, 1848, at the hall corner of 10th and E streets, a letter was received from Archibald Henderson, of the Monument society, enclosing resolutions adopted by the committee appointed to arrange for the laying of the corner-stone, inviting the Grand Lodge of Masons and the Grand Lodge

Resolutions were at once adopted, accepting the invitation of the Monument association, and requesting the M. W. Grand Master to invite every Grand Lodge of Masons in the United States with which this Grand Lodge was in correspondence to the contract of respondence to attend and assist in the ceremoes; requesting the subordinate lodges in the District, the Encamptment of Knights Templars and the Royal Arch Chapters to appear in full regalia, and empowering the M. W. Grand Master to consult with the Monument association relative to the laying of the corner-stone, and make such arrangements as may seem proper for the occasion. The Masons at once set about the necessary preparations for the event. The Grand Master appointed Brothers John B. Blake, David McComb, S. York Atlee, A. E. Elia-son, O. J. Preston, H. C. Williams, A. B. Upshur and Wm. Crutzfeld. and Wm. Crutzfeldt as a committee, which raised the funds to defray expenses.

THE ALEXANDRIA WASHINGTON LODGE. At a subsequent meet.ng of the Grand Lodge a correspondence was read between the committee of arrangements of Alexandria Washingington Lodge No. 22, (of which Brother George desirable base can be constructed around the Grand Lodge; the object of the former being to obtain an invitation to assist in the ceremonies of the 4th July next; the M. W. Grand Master promptly gave the same, deeming that such notice of the lodge over which the "illustrous Brother Washington" presided was particularly p propriate.

The worthy masters of each of the subordinate dges were appointed a committee to arrange or receive the different state grand lodges. On May 16th, 1848, Grand Master B. B. French received from Elisha Whittlesey, of the Monument association, a letter transmitting a copy of the proceedings of the board of managers, as-signing to the Grand Lodge of the District the laying of the corner-stone of the monument. The letter said: "In the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of a stupendous monument to

A special committee was appointed to wait on

At this meeting also a resolution of Bro. S. sums, to this particular monument; and states, cities and foreign nations had sent stones for its completion.

Master on the 4th July next, the sash and apron once belonging to Erother George Washington, now in the custody of said lodge, together with the chair which was occupied by him as its R. W. Master, the same being designed for the orator of the day on the said 4th July."

Bros. AtLee, McComb and J. B. Thomas were

appointed a committee to wait on Alexandria Washington Lodge and receive the articles, and Liter use to safely return them. A resolution was also adopted that Potomac Lodge, of Georgetown, be requested to loan to the Grand Lodge the gavel used by Brother Washington on the occasion of his laying the cornerstone of the Capitol, for the use of the M.

Brothers Wimsatt, Powell, McComb, Eliason Frye, Hooe, Crutzfeldt and Hancock were ap-pointed a committee to collect funds for a collation for the accommodation of the Grand Lodge and its visiting brethren on the occasion; also to cover the cost for music on that occasion. THE CEREMONIES ON JULY 4TH.

Tuesday, July 4th, the Grand Lodge met at So'clock in the morning at Masonic hall, corner E and 10th streets, that being the day set apart for the laying of the corner-stone of the apart for the laying of the corner-stone of the National Washington monument. There were present B. B. French, M. W. Grand Master; Jas. Nokes, R. W.D.G. Master; Oliver Whittle-sey, R.W.D. G. Senior Warden; David McComb, R. W. G. Junior Warden; Charles S. Frailey, R. W. G. Secretary; Robt. Clarke, R.W.G. Treasurer; A. Hancock, W. G. Senior Deacon; W. Patton, W.G. Junior Deacon; James B.Thomas, W. G. Marshal; Y. P. Page, W. G. Sword-bearer; Urlas Hurst, W. G. Pursuivant; and L. A. Adams, W. G. Tyler; also P. G. Masters C. T. Coote, Robert Keyworth and Wm. B. Magruder; the officers and members of Alexder; the officers and members of Alexandria Washington Lodge, No. 22, of Virginia; the officers and members of Fredericksburg Lodge, No. 4, of Virginia; representatives of the Grand Lodges of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Delawara, Meryland, Virginia Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia and Texas; Brother Joseph K. Stapleton, M. E. H. P., of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Maryland, and Brother Josias Sturgis, of Boston, the latter of whom appeared in the regalia formerly belonging to Brother Gen. Warren, of the revolution. There was also present a very large assem-blage of the brethren of the different subordinate lodges in this city.

The R. W. master of Fredericksburg Lodge

No. 4, exhibited the ancient records of said George Washington on the 4th of November, 1752; of his passing, on the 3d of March, 1753, and of his being raised in said lodge, on the 4th of August, 1753.

The M. W. G. master having made the necessary amountments of havens of the same and the necessary amountments of havens of the same and the necessary amountments of havens of the same and the necessary amountments of havens of the same and the necessary amountments of havens of the same and the necessary amountments of havens of the same and the necessary amountments of the same of the same and the necessary amountments of the same of the same

sary appointments of bearers of the great and lesser lights, of the corn, wine, oil, &c., &c., di-rected the W. G. marshal, James B. Thomas, to form the procession. Brothers Johnson and Raub appeared in the

procession as grand stewards, with white rods; Brother N. Mullikin, with cornucopia; Brothers Lamb and Wimsatt, the former bearing the vase with wine, the other that with oil; R. W.G.
T. Robert Clarke and R. W. G. Secretary C. S.
Frailey; Brother McGhee, bearing a lesser light;
the great light, borne by Brother Patton, supported by two stewards; Brothers Dulin and
Hall, bearing two lesser lights; Brother J. Nokes
as R.W.G.S.W., and Brother McComb, R.W.G.
junior warden; R.W.P.D.G.M. H. B. Roberson
as R.W. D.G. master Brother S. Vorke Atlant as R.W.D.G. master; Brother S. Yorke AtLee, R. W. master of Federal Lodge, No. 1, carrying the book of constitutions on a velvet cushion; Brothers Upshur and Palmer, as W. G. S. and J. deacons, with black rods. M. W. Grand Master B. B. French was supported on the right and left by the M. W. P. G. Masters Magruder and Keyworth; Brother Y. P. Page, W. G. S. bearer, and Brother U. Hurst, W. G. pursuivant; M. E. H. P. Joseph K. Stapleton rode in a carriage with M. W. P. G. M. Coote and R. W. P. D. G. Master Robert B. Boyd. The procession formed on E street, the right resting on 10th street, and then moved down 10th to D until it joined the rest of the procession, composed of the military rest of the procession, composed of the military, the fire companies, the order of Odd Fellows, temperance and other associations taking posi-tion on the extreme left, when it followed the whole body which moved down Louisians ave-nue to 3d street, down 3d to Pennsylvania avenue, up the latter avenue to 14th street, down 14th street to the site selected for the monument, where the ceremonies took place,
After the ceremonies the Masonic brethren repaired in a body to Apollo hall, where a colla-tion had been prepared by the committee.

THE WASHINGTON MASONIC RELICS. Regalia Worn by the First President-The Gavel Used in To-day's Cere-

monies. by George Washington, in laying the corner-